

This paper brings the news while it is news to your home when you have the leisure to read it. It is your duty to yourself to read the worth-while news.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1919.

FOURTEEN PAGES TODAY.

The News Scimitar is first as an advertising medium with Memphis business men. They see results from their advertising expenditure, and results count.

WALSH SAYS:

Our thin tropical clothes are like fine paintings—they're not turned out to produce a quantity record.

Each suit is molded to the individual measurements and style with that care of detail that spells genius—and delights the customer.

Aside from the pleasure and comfort you gain from one—you're practicing real economy. We'll give you delivery in a week, too.

Our new fall patterns are in and the wisest dressers are placing their orders now for October delivery.

Walsh
The Tailor

83 South Main St.

Eve's Beautiful Daughters

Through the Ages Are Seen in

Woman

Maurice Thoreau's Masterpiece

See The Garden of Eden

NOW PLAYING

STRAND



Always

Patronize

MODEL BLUFF CITY LAUNDRY

NEW 1525 MAIN 1525-1828



Resinol keeps skins clear in spite of everything

The smoke and dust of city life, the sun and wind of the country, the steam and dirt of housework—all spell ruin for good complexion. But the regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional application of Resinol Ointment, keeps the skin so clean, clear and fresh that it simply cannot help being beautiful.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Why don't you begin using them?

TO BUY

Iron, Scrap Metal and Paper Stock
H. BLOCKMAN & CO.
OVERTON AND N. FRONT ST.
Main 1555. New 190.

ROOFITE

ONE-PLY ROOFING
90c Per Square.
Pioneer-Thomas Iron Co.
84-88 N. Second St., Memphis.
Phone 1509, 1501, 1502.

Edison Succeeds As Fire Fighter

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—Despite his 72 years, Thomas A. Edison, qualified as a fire fighter yesterday when, after a small blaze broke out in a bakery connected with the Edison plant here, he gained a number of employees into a bucket brigade and extinguished the flames before the arrival of the fire department.

ARMY SERVICE OF AMERICA GOING TO BE CASH DAILY

Plans for Defense of U. S. and Possessions Being Abandoned and Plane Manufacturers Quitting Business.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Special Correspondent of The News Scimitar.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—America's air service is literally going to pieces. Plans for the defense of the United States and its possessions by air are being abandoned because there are not enough pilots and experienced flyers to handle service squadrons. Defense of the Mexican border, which has been in progress for the last fortnight and is half complete, can not go forward, thus being able to prevent the entry of business, and Japan is asking the United States to sell her large quantities of Liberty motors manufactured for use in France but not used.

These facts may startle the average reader—such things as this may not be going on in Washington after all the hubbub raised about aircraft during the war. Yet the statement can be verified at the air service of the United States army today. They probably will come out some day in the course of congressional inquiries after the damage is done—but, as usual, when one branch of the government is Democratic and another is Republican the interest of the public gets a severe jolt.

Congress, dominated by the Republicans, has cut down the size of the army and the money available for its use. The war department, however, is Democratic and is quietly following out the program set by congressional appropriations, and neither President Wilson nor Secretary Baker is raising a voice in protest. Neither side is accepting responsibility for what is happening, but the big fact is that the air service, on which the American people have been relying for coast defense and border patrol, is slowly being brought almost to the same state which it was before the European war began in 1914.

Solons Cut Funds.

Congress started the ball rolling by cutting down appropriations for the army and navy. The air service, which is self-sufficient, has now ordered that before they will accept any more money from the government, they must be assured that the peace-time army will be commanded only by officers in the regular army.

Unfortunately the air service is one of the smallest branches of the army before the war and the order hits the establishment harder than any other.

Under the new requirements only 250 officers are allowed in the air service. These must be regular army men. It so happens that out of that 250 only about one-fourth are actually flying. The rest are the great bulk of America's great flying corps of thousands of pilots came from civil life, receiving temporary commissions.

The permanent officers, however, will be responsible for the aerial defense of the country. The number of these officers is estimated that there would be officers enough only for three squadrons. The number could be assigned to this duty.

So the air service must practically abandon its defense of the country. The United States must forego its plans for the defense of the Mexican border. It had been planned after the recent hearings before the Senate that seven service squadrons be mobilized for duty on the Mexican border.

Brigadier General Mitchell, who commanded the American air force on the western front, made a hurried trip through the air service. Seven squadrons were to be equipped and sent to the Mexican border. The United States was to be equipped with a single wing of bombers, stretching across the entire length of the international line. Four of these squadrons were to be used for patrol work and three for bombardment purposes. About 170 airplanes were to be included, including about 100 bombing machines.

This work had been half completed when the armistice was declared. Now it is doubtful whether there are enough officers available to command a single squadron. It will be remembered, the war department informed congress that a total of 16 squadrons, or 2,500 officers and 22,000 men were to be sent to the Mexican border. The United States in the air. Only one-half of that number of enlisted men are now available. The war department without officers—experienced pilots.

For Separate Unit.

What is the solution? Some members of congress, like Senator Harry Newell of Indiana, think the military should be in an independent air service. Otherwise, if kept together with the army and navy, which is the usual practice, the air service will suffer. The usual method, which is the usual method, is to keep the air service in the army and navy. It is urged also that separate committees on aeronautics be created in the senate and house of representatives.

Not only are there military necessities involved in the creation of a separate air service, but the whole question of safeguarding the lives of citizens from the flights of inexperienced pilots is involved. Similarly, the United States must organize a separate air service in setting up landing fields to international flights.

Again, a separate air service would take charge of aerial defense of the country. England is today planning a mail service north and south through the continent of Africa from Cairo to Cape Town. Dirigibles already have crossed the Atlantic. Air aviators tell me it is feasible to establish mail communication by air between North and South America and across the Pacific to Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Japan and China.

Many projects for transcontinental flying are being planned. A service, mail service between New York and San Francisco by air is predicted within a short time. Civilian and military phases of aeronautics were just beginning to become an absorbing study for the daring aviators returned from overseas. By a single war department order and by a single act in appropriations by congress, all these ambitious projects are suddenly dashed to pieces and the air service itself reduced to a mere fragment. More than 3,000 planes, 22,000 officers and 220,000 enlisted men are now being disbanded. The war has hitherto been done by temporary commissions. Some of the 226 permanent officers must now be assigned to duty. Experienced flyers go back to civilian life; they will soon lack of flying. Funds are not available to recruit and train new pilots.

Thus does the controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the government—each with opposite political desires to satisfy—involves in most serious fashion the public interest and defense of the United States. (Copyright, 1919, by The News Scimitar.)

PEACE TERMS GIVEN AUSTRIANS BY ALLIED CHIEFS

Drastic Reparation, Financial and Military Clauses Will Render Former Enemy Helpless.

PARIS, July 21.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first section of the terms was presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain June 2. The final sections were delivered to them at the same place yesterday without ceremony by M. Dufosse, secretary-general of the peace conference. The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including reparation, financial, military and certain other minor clauses not ready when the official ceremony took place in which to make their final observations, although they have already submitted a large number of notes.

In addition to the published summary of the terms, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian subsection of the reparations commission, the payment of bonds and the delivery of live stock and certain historical and art objects.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the territory of Austria shall be replaced by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is to be reduced to 20,000 men on a purely voluntary basis. The army shall be organized exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the Austrian army to be retained in the army, those of the other nationalities to be discharged. Those newly appointed officers to be at least 30 years of age. Noncommissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than 12 consecutive years of service.

Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced according to detailed schedules, and all surplus surrendered. The manufacture of all war material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of the state and other such facilities shall be destroyed or converted. Importation and exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

Accepts Responsibility.

The allied and associated governments affirm and Austria accepts the responsibility of the war and of all the damage and loss caused by it. Austria agrees to accept the responsibility of the war and of all the damage and loss caused by it.

Cedes All Vessels.

Austria, recognizing the right of the allies to tonnage replacement of all ships and boats lost or damaged by her, agrees to cede to the allies all merchant ships and fishing boats belonging to nationals of the former empire, and to the allies all ships and boats belonging to the former empire, and to the allies all ships and boats belonging to the former empire.

The allied and associated powers require, and Austria undertakes, that in part reparation she will devote her economic resources to the physical restoration of invaded areas. Within 60 days of the coming into force of the treaty, the governments concerned shall file with the reparations commission lists of animals, machinery, equipment and the like destroyed by Austria and which the allies shall choose to replace in kind, and lists of the materials which they desire produced in Austria for work of construction and which shall be

GLAD TO PASS ALONG, HE SAYS

Elmer Doonan Declares Tanlac Relieved Him of Rheumatism.

"I am glad to tell anybody about a medicine that did me as much good as Tanlac has," said Elmer Doonan, of 434 Fisher Ave., Detroit, Mich., recently.

"It was what I read in the papers about Tanlac that caused me to try it," he continued, "and I want to pass the good word along for the benefit of others. For a long time I had rheumatism so bad that my hands and wrists would swell up and pain me terribly, and I would hardly be able to sleep at night on account of my sufferings. I would get up in the morning feeling so tired and worn out I could hardly drag myself out to work. I got so bad that I was losing time from my work and simply couldn't keep up."

"After trying everything else without getting any better I got some Tanlac, and it has done me a world of good. I sleep fine, have a splendid appetite, and am entirely relieved of my rheumatism."

Tanlac is sold in Memphis by Warner Drug Co. and West Pharmacy and by all the leading druggists in practically every city, town and village in America.

reviewed in the light of Austria's ability to meet them.

An immediate advance as to Austria's ability to deliver within three months after ratification of the treaty 4,000 bullocks, 3,000 cows, 1,000 heifers to Italy, 300 to Serbia and 100 to Rumania; 500 bullocks to Italy and 250 to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 calves to each of the three nations; 1,000 bullocks to Italy and 500 each to Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria; 1,000 sheep to each of the three nations; 1,000 horses and 1,000 sheep to each of the three nations.

Austria agrees to restore all records, documents, objects of antiquity and art and all scientific and historical material taken away from the invaded or ceded territories. She will also hand over all official records of the ceded territories and all records, documents and historical material possessed by public institutions and other such objects for the past ten years, except that for Italy the period shall be from 1861.

As for special objects carried off by the Austro-Hungarian government from Italy, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, a commission of three jurists appointed by the reparations commission is to examine within a year the conditions under which the objects were removed and to report thereon. If removals were illegal, the list of articles includes among others:

The amount of the crown jewels and part of the Medici heirlooms; for Modena, a "Virgin" by Andrea del Verrocchio; the state's special seal for the Norman kings; for Naples, 88 manuscripts carried off in 1718; for Sicily, 100 objects and documents removed in 1784; for Poland, a gold cup of King Ladislaus IV. removed in 1772, and for Carinthia, 100 objects removed from the royal chateau of Trugau.

The first charge upon all assets and revenues of Austria shall be the costs of Austria's share of the war, including, in order of priority, the costs of the armies of occupation, reparations for damage to property, and the cost of the Austrian army. The last report was filed by the reparations commission on Nov. 2, 1918, so long as maintained and Austria must pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, to the end of 1919, without consent of the reparations commission.

The amount of the states to which Austrian territory is transferred and each of the states arising out of the dismemberment of Austria shall, in the case of Austria, shall assume part of the Austrian pre-war debt specifically secured by the reparations commission. The amount to be fixed by the reparations commission on the basis of the amount of the Austrian pre-war debt, excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A Medicine That Is Especially Prepared for Just the Boilers of LAX-FOS WITH PERFORATED HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. 60c. adv.

BLUE MOUNTAIN GIRL TO TEACH AT NEWTON

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Miss., July 21.—Miss Mary Shannon, of the 1913 senior class of Blue Mountain college, who enjoyed the special distinction of being chosen by the state legislature as the highest honor of the school, has just accepted a place on the faculty of Clarke Memorial college at Newton, Miss., for the coming season.

TWO INJURED WHEN R. R. BOILER LETS GO

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21.—Will Simpson, formerly a federal safety engineer, was slightly injured when the boiler of a freight engine on the Gulf Coast railroad exploded near Leola, Ga., Sunday.

HUNS RETURN LOOT.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—The work of recovering stolen Belgian machinery from Germany has been proceeding with full swing. Approximately 3,000 tons of machinery are being shipped back weekly to the original owners. The state's stockpile of machinery has been set up in their own factories. Total tonnage returned on July 1 is 18,000.

Everyone Likes Em'—says Bobby

No Wonder! Compare Post Toasties

with ordinary corn flakes and you realize the difference at once.

Optical Department
22 South Main St.
MEMPHIS.

GEO. T. BRODNAX

Surplus Common Labor and Farm Labor Were Organized

—as would surely be attempted in the near future if the UNIFORM WORKING CARD should be put in effect as proposed.

The proposed "Uniform Working Card" would make it necessary that all men on building construction show a working card issued by the Building Trades Council before they could go to work.

Further, the system would provide in the near future that all common labor used on building construction would have to be organized into various branches, such as excavators, concreters, teamsters and "helpers" of all descriptions.

How this would often work a hardship on the man with a trade was discussed in Saturday's article.

Let's see how it would affect the laborer, the farmer, the business man and the community at large.

By common labor is meant the class of help that is picked up for temporary purposes. At one season of the year these men may be employed on public works, at another time in a factory, on a farm, in the woods or on a building job in a city.

Common labor works at all seasons of the year. The laborer who wants to work has never found it hard to get a job in Memphis or hereabouts.

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Farm Bureau Aids West Tenn. Towns To Market Stock

The farm development bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has assisted the county agents in 11 towns in West Tennessee to make co-operative shipments of live stock since the last report of Dr. R. B. Lloyd, director of the bureau.

The last report was filed during the latter week of June at a meeting of the farm bureau committee. The towns from which shipments were made are as follows:

Bolivar, one car of sheep and hogs; Somerville, one car of hogs; three cars of cattle, one car of poultry and one car of lamb; Brownsville, one car of lamb; Capleville, one car of sheep and one car of lamb; Whitesville, one mixed car of sheep and hogs.

These were the first co-operative shipments ever made from three of these points, and the car of poultry near Capleville was the first co-operative poultry shipment in the state," said Dr. Lloyd in his report of July 15.

The first shipment was made between 40 and 50 county agents and farmers in the three states in disposing of Irish potatoes. "he continued. Practically all shipments were in carload lots. This service included furnishing the shipper information on how to pack and load and to what market to ship and to whom to sell.

"Similar assistance has been given in a smaller way to the marketing of peaches, tomatoes, roasting ears and hay."

DR. LAWRENCE HEADS MISSISSIPPI DRIVE

Dr. J. B. Lawrence, corresponding secretary of the Mississippi State Baptist convention, has been appointed organizer for the Baptist Education campaign. He will be assisted by N. T. Tull, state budget man, and J. E. Tull, state secretary of the Baptist Education campaign. Dr. H. M. King, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Jackson, Miss., has been appointed special solicitor of large donations.

R. B. Gunter, for nearly two years executive secretary of the Mississippi Baptist Education campaign, has been given a leave of absence by the commission until Dec. 1 to serve as state public director.

Mississippi will be divided into six districts with a district organizer for each district. The state's population is 2,300,000, apportioned as follows: Foreign missions, 432,323; home missions, 1,867,677; Christian education, 1,094,000; state missions, 465,000; ministerial fees, 149,000; orphanage, 105,000; and hospitals, 118,500.

DEATH CLAIMS OLD CITIZEN OF MILAN

The remains of R. E. Edwards, who died Saturday night after a long illness at his home at 164 Madison avenue, were taken Sunday night to his former home in Milan, Tenn., for interment. He had been a resident of Memphis for several months.

Mr. Edwards was one of the leading citizens of Milan, having been engaged for many years in the cotton business, and had filled the position of mayor. When his health broke he moved to Memphis, where two of his daughters reside. One of them, Miss Birdie Edwards, has been associated with the Baptist Memorial hospital office for several years, while another, Miss Merle Edwards, is a graduate nurse. Another daughter resides in Mississippi.

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